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Integrated content guide for interactive selection of content and services on personal computer systems

Abstract:

A integrated content guide for multiple sources is provided with hyper-text type links to allow for the selection of various programs. The hyper-text links are provided for a transmitted and then stored digital bit stream. This allows for the embedding within the content guide what could be additional commercial information. The embedding may also be as to additional information for other related television or radio shows or the like. Information can be additional television shows, related information or activities on on-line services or automatic telephone ordering of products or services being displayed.

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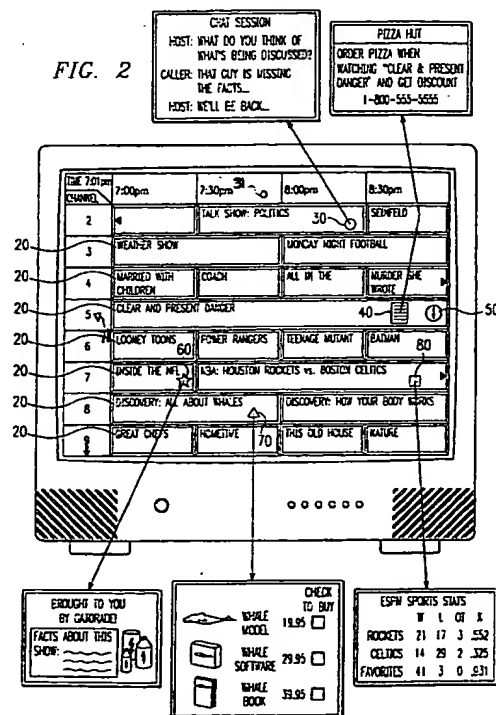
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(54) Integrated content guide for interactive selection of content and services on personal computer systems

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Description

This invention relates to a novel system and methodology for providing information with respect to electronic entertainment and more particularly to an information program content guide which provides for related services.

Various text based systems for providing information on television shows and the like are now available. However, these devices and/or printed publications are rather limited in their scope. Systems such as the VCR+™ system which employs information found in a local newspaper, provides a code based system which requires that the manual codes printed in a newspaper be entered into a VCR to allow automatic programming of the VCR. This system however, does not allow for an interactive link of the flexibility that is demanded or needed by users at the present time. This invention expands upon, and provides a significant improvement over, the text based preprinted information systems and further provides a mechanism by which additional related services and information can be provided to a user.

Other computer and electronic based systems, such as would be found on a cable system, suffer from various other problems, such as a lack of interactivity and the ability to provide interactive links or for the information to be updated in an easy manner.

A computer based system is provided in this invention which may use, for example, a personal computer which extracts, consolidates and provides a display mechanism for displaying the various types of information to access from multiple sources of electronic signals and sources for use by an individual. Although this computer system is primarily designed to incorporate a large screen monitor capable for viewing at a distance, this invention should not be considered so limited in its use and may in fact, be used in conjunction with monitors of all sizes. The computer system of this invention incorporates integrated hardware and functionality in which electronic signals from a plurality of sources and of various types can be acquired by the computer system's central processing unit. The system interprets and processes information which is played back and displayed to the user. These signals may be acquired from an analog signal or from a digital signal. Just some of the examples of the signal sources might be standard analog television transmission, which occurs over the air, cable analog television transmissions, digital cable television transmissions, and direct broadcast satellites, either digital or analog. Additional digital information can be carried as part of an analog television signal for example, as part of the vertical blanking interval (VBI) or in other portions of the video and audio wave form, including in the picture portion itself. Digital data may also be acquired by the central processor by cable modem, satellite digital video transmission or over standard telephone lines, including Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) wireless transmission, AM/FM radio broad-

casts, digital media such as CD ROM, CDI, magnetic diskettes or the like. Further additional information can be acquired from prerecorded items such as would be used in video cassette recorders, audio CD players or the like. This information would then be converted either from its native analog format or reformatted from its stored digital format or transmittal digital format into a data format by which the computer may use this information.

The presentation of this information in a manner which is usable by an average user, is one of the significant features and advantages of this invention. Specifically, the computer system acquires information from a multiplicity of electronic signals and provides a coherent mechanism of presenting this information to a user in a format which is easy to understand and suitable for usage. For example, in the case of broadcast television signals, these signals are received and converted into a moving digital graphical display and the processed signals can then be displayed on a system monitor with the accompanying audio signals being received and converted to digital samples and then replayed through the digital display to analog converters provided in the system. Obviously, the signal acquisition method and apparatus and its processing used to present the signal, either visual or aural, will vary depending upon the type of signal source that is received and the manner in which it is received.

In the case of digital signal sources, the processing method used to interpret and present the signal obviously depends upon the type of digital information. One of the concerns is how the information is contained within the data stream or on the context in which the data is received. The mechanism by which the signal arrives at the computer system obviously may vary as set forth above and this invention should not be limited to the specific methodology of receiving the signal.

In any complex computer system which is capable of receiving and displaying or playing back audio signals, there is obviously a rich and diverse source of signals for entertainment and for content. However, it is difficult for an individual user to select from the wide selection of possible programs and content types in an easy and expeditious manner. In conventional approaches, once a selection is made or in use, it is difficult or time consuming to change to or investigate other signal/content sources without entering complex commands. In the case of searching and finding content delivered over different means (for example, switching from a television broadcast signal and a modem data signal), it may be necessary to consult multiple sources of information or "content guides" to determine what material might be of interest to the user and what is available.

Another problem that is present in prior art systems is the ease with which actions can be prompted to the user on a given signal type and carried out using another signal type. An example of this is an advertisement on

television containing a telephone number for placing an order to purchase goods, or a world wide web address, which is displayed as part of a television program. The conventional method of taking action would be for the user to note the telephone number, pick up a telephone, dial the telephone number, request the specific merchandise and provide credit card information or billing information to the operator. If a world wide web address is provided on the television show, it may require several displays of this address before the user can note the exact syntax of the address, copy it down, enter it into his web browser and communicate with this web page.

One of the unique advantages of this invention is an integrated content guide (ICG) with associated features is provided. This content guide provides an integrated method for searching and finding content of interest both within and across pluralities of signal types and programming and provides an integrated approach for the presentation of this information and of advertising information which is sent along with this signal.

An additional advantage of this invention is a mechanism by which links and/or related information, which are (is) kept in the context of the program being viewed or listened to, may be used as part of the content guide.

Other advantages and novel features of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of the invention when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a graphical representation of the type of display used in conventional systems;

Figure 2 shows a graphical display as contemplated by this invention;

Figure 3 shows a graphical display as to what would occur when a given link is followed in Figure 2;

Figure 4 shows a mechanism by which a rearrangement based upon interest of the display can be accomplished; and

Figure 5 is an exemplary display according to this invention showing possible television and non-television content items.

As can be seen from Fig. 1, a conventional display guide shown for example on cable television, lists current and future shows based upon their start times (10) and the current time. Some of these guides are partially interactive (to a very limited extent) in that a user may scroll through the guide manually. However, these types of content guides are quite limited in nature and do not provide a full measure of flexibility to the user. Furthermore, the information is not generally stored in any meaningful manner, nor is any link provided.

The integrated content guide set forth in this invention is a software application which can run, for example, on a general purpose computer which contains information about content availability on a multiplicity of services such as television, digital satellite services, or the like, as well as other diverse sources such as on-line services,

Internet services, searchable databases or other programming and information content rich sources, and each entry in the content guide may contain information about services individually or may combine information about service offerings which are related. The content guide of this invention, utilizes a data base containing descriptive information about these services. This content is then displayed. Furthermore, the data base may contain additional information such as advertising graphics or special interest messages, as well as embedded commands which may be accessed to cause the computer system to execute a specific action. Further graphical icons and other means to indicate the availability of additional information, graphics or embedded commands are also provided to a user. From a received signal, information is extracted and provided to the central processor. The software reads this extraction data and forms a data base and provides this information in a graphical manner for the user to navigate. By providing this display and the interaction between this display and the stored data base, this invention effectively consolidates and presents a single coherent and informative controlling front end which may be used to control the computer. This control may allow the user to navigate, select or take other actions on the information, through the various signal types and diverse services provided to the computer system. The information in a grid cell can be a link to an on-line service "program" such as a chat session 1000 as shown in Fig. 5. Also a selection of an on-line game that might be of interest or a "link" to searchable database, such as is available how "Time®" magazine could also be made.

In this invention, a data base for this invention may for example be stored locally on a computer systems' magnetic hard drive or in other types of digital memory storage devices. The data base will be frequently updated to contain updated content information, updated advertisements and other information. This updating provides one of the significant advantages of this invention in that advertisers may, for example, update promotions and the like, as well as updating program information which includes changes in program time, length, content and the like. The data base digital content is acquired and stored on the hard drive utilizing any one of a plurality of digital data acquisition systems that a computer might have. For example, this information can be carried within or acquired from the vertical blanking interval of a broadcast television signal. It may further or alternatively be delivered by using a modem which dials from the computer to an on-line service or it may be provided over a ISDN line, which is kept active, may be provided over a cable modem, or from a fixed wide area network or on a dedicated radio channel or the like.

It is contemplated that various modes of display can be selected by the user. Each of these modes changes the arrangement of the display of the information, such as is shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4. Each of the modes presentation is contemplated to generally feature a graphi-

cally distinct region in the display. These regions, which are associated with a particular program or an item of interest are shown in Fig. 2, for example. Each of these areas are areas which are called "cells" (20). A cell may be associated, for example, with an individual television

program and could contain the title of a program. In a default mode, the cells will be arranged graphically according to the channel, (i.e., vertical positioning) and the time span (horizontal dimension) of a program such as is shown in Fig. 2. This is commonly referred to as a "grid guide" and is very similar to the grid guide shown in Fig. 1. In a typical configuration, a television channel number (or other mechanism of identifying an individual station) are listed from top to bottom on the left side of the display and the time of day is provided in equal intervals from left to right at the top of the display. Each of the cells containing a program listing are displayed so as to assume the appropriate channels start time and duration coordinates on the display.

A navigational device, such as an arrow key, mouse or other type of pointing mechanism, either wired or on a wireless remote control, may be used to select or highlight a particular cell.

Additional actions by the user such as pressing the button on the remote may be used to cause the television to tune the channel which was selected. The point control means on the remote may also be used to cause the display to advance or go backward in time or up and down through the available channels. In some cases, pushing a button will reveal additional information contained in the program guide.

The specific method of downloading information may vary and several conventional methods are contemplated. These methods could include extraction of information from the VBI, bulk download from the Internet or other known methods which have been downloaded and stored by the local computer.

The integrated content guide and a stored associated data base provide an additional graphical presentation and navigational front end for a user which integrates diverse content sources and provides embedded control over a computer system used to present the content. The integrated content guide of this invention is unique in that it exploits the fact that it is deployed on a general purpose personal computer system. The combination of the computer functionality along with the television content viewing allows several additional functional items.

Specifically, embedded icons (30, 31, 40, 50, 60, 70, 71, or 80), such as are shown in Fig. 2, can provide links to advertising graphics which are stored locally for example on a hard disk or may be down loaded separately from a web server or from other types of sources. Additional video or sound which is stored locally on the hard disk of the computer system, may also be displayed or played by the user by highlighting a given link. The display of this information after selecting a link can be performed in any of the conventional manners. Se-

lecting an individual icon on the screen can also provide an automatic dial out, and submit a request for information from an on-line service or file server. This dial out can likewise be accomplished in a conventional manner after the selection is made on the video screen. This includes the display (using for example either an embedded browser or an automatically launched separate browser application) and following of hypertext markup line pages (html) which may have active links which will cause further actions in a conventional manner of web browsers or by using other types of search engines.

A further following of different types of links, such as is shown in Fig. 3, can be icons, which are placed there by the content provider which presents prompts to a user for action. For example, a political talk show may have poll results provided by prompting individual viewers for an autodial-in vote on specific questions.

Auxiliary software located on the personal computer and stored on conventional mass storage devices, may also be tied to an individual item in the program content. For example, play-along versions of game shows may be delivered along with the program guide content, so that the user can play along at home while the same game is being played on the television show.

Further selections may cause the delivery of items, such as test versions of programs or in fact, full versions of software, if pre-programmed credit card information is provided in the system. All of these requests may be accomplished by conventional means. However the display of this information in a content guide in a manner contemplated by this invention, is accomplished by the integrated data base arrangement of this invention which is also presented in the context of entertainment programming information.

One of the novel and un-obvious features of this invention is that it provides a means to place advertising and/or promotional opportunities where and when they can be easily accessed in a user's "moment of interest". A moment of interest occurs when a user is attracted to the content guide listing because of his/her interest. For example the placing of an advertisement to attract a baseball fan in a listing for a baseball game takes advantage of the "moment of interest" generated by the listing. A "moment of interest" occurs in the context of using the guide of this invention, which contains among other items entertainment programming information in a television framework.

Each of the cells shown in Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 contain some type of information about the particular contents available from a source. By providing a uniform appearance of the cells, the sequence of computational steps required to access individual contents and services, may be aggregated and displayed in a given cell or displayed by an icon placed within a cell. From the user's standpoint, it will appear that a single action, such as positioning an on-screen cursor or pointing device over a particular icon and then pushing the button is all that is necessary. This launching of an action provides a uni-

form and consistent method to access the listed content or service. This launching may also use a conventional double click method or may be a voice activated command or the like. However, the uniform arrangement of selecting an action to be accomplished, is a significant feature of this invention.

Upon selecting an individual icon or a content within a cell, various actions are taken. These actions are generally conventional in nature. However tying them to a given icon on a content guide is new to this invention. Specifically, by selecting a given icon within a cell, a television program may be selected, the tuner arrangement may be forced to a given channel, as well as executing a series of start up commands in the computer to select both a video and audio channel, which may be provided by separate sources or paths. If an icon such as icon 30 is selected, such as shown in Fig. 2, which is labeled "chat session", an individual interactive text based type of chat or an audio chat arrangement can be provided to the user. Selecting this icon would start an on-line service software application, provide a pre-stored user name into a user named field, start the dialing to connect to the on-line service, provide for the connection to be completed, log on to the on-line service, log on to the given chat session in an automatic matter by extracting from the data base the appropriate sequence of commands to execute and attach to a given chat session by substituting into this pre-programmed sequence of commands, for which the information is provided in the content guide.

In the case of viewing an advertisement or offer of merchandise, such as is shown in Fig. 2, an order can be placed, for example, for a pizza from a national or local chain, by selecting for example icon 40. An automated sequence of events performed by the computer would then extract a proper telephone number from the data base, dial the particular number and place the user in a situation where they are in voice contact with the pizza restaurant or alternatively, provide for an automatic selection of the specifications of their desired pizza.

Additional opportunities or icons may likewise be provided on the screen which may be constantly updated. These icons are tangible controls used to cause the computer to take an action based upon the opportunity. These opportunities are defined by the entertainment programming context and the interest of a given user. Examples of this would be items such as, sports scores and the like, which would cause the computer to execute a series of commands that are embedded or placed in the data base directory, which would then place a telephone call from the unit's computer modem line to obtain the most recent scores. Further context based related icons can be used to select sports related memorabilia or merchandise, as well as retrieve additional sports information, which would have more depth than simply the scores, such as who scored. Still further in depth, a selected icon 80 may provide a link to other commentary on such things as team standings in a league, the per-

formance of a particular player or other statistics for instance.

Further the icons may be animated and have three dimensional looks or arrangements to them.

The content guide of this invention provides a single point of entry to multiple sources. For example, listing the cells will not be restricted to individual television channel contents, but may be mixed with other service offerings. As an example, the user may have either digital satellite delivery, cable access, and conventional over the air broadcast offerings. Further, computer based text and database systems, such as an on-line chat service which could, for example, be provided by American On-Line® (AOL) or CompuServe® (CIS) (icon 90), may be presented. This presentation might be next to a program listing for a given movie which may be viewable either on a conventional broadcast channel or in a digital satellite channel. Usenet groups related to the program could also be tied to a given cell. Also searchable databases could likewise be placed on the same screen such as the "Time®" magazine archives 1010 in Fig. 5.

Clicking on the chat session cell will cause the computer to execute those embedded commands which are necessary to activate a specified chat session and this chat session can be tied directly to a movie cell or other television program cell, such as is shown in Fig. 3. The video window (100) as shown in Fig. 3 when highlighted and selected (for example), would cause the television portion of the computer to tune to that channel. This will allow a user an easy mechanism to engage in a given chat session which is tied to a given television show. This also provides a simplified mechanism by which the user can select the chat session. By providing an arrangement in which the chat session is tied to a given movie for example, it provides an uniform ease of access for a user.

Additionally, as part of this integration of multiple sources, a given advertiser may provide as part of their program, information for example to automatically connect to a world wide web page or the like, which may also be selected by a user without having to retype the information.

By having the computerized data base that is part of this invention, it is possible to store information with respect to a given user to learn their usage pattern. Log files are easily maintained which will store a pattern of uses. This information can be used by the computer by retrieval of the information from the log files to form a data base which is correlated by the computer to determine likely settings and preferred channels and programs that an individual user might use. As an example, if a user four nights in a row watches the 10 O'clock news on a particular channel, the computer can recognize this fact and present an option to the user to turn on either immediately before the 10 O'clock news or exactly at the 10 O'clock news hour and tune to that channel.

By issuing an additional command to the system, a

rearrangement and resorting of the display of the individual cells can be implemented. A conventional filtering type of command can likewise be implemented so as to provide the display in the manner contemplated by Fig. 4.

Claims

1. A computer system for the display of a selection guide for multiple sources of information:

a means to produce a visual display, said visual display comprising of a grid containing guide cells;
a means to place icons in at least some of said displayed guide cells;
means for a user to select from among said displayed icons; and
wherein said selected icons are linked to executable instructions which are unique to a given icon and which are dependent upon information other than said icon displayed in a given cell and further wherein said icons distinguish from a plurality of possible executable actions that said icon represents.

2. A system as in Claim 1 further comprising:

means to cause said icons to selectively appear to be animated; and
means to cause said icons to selectively appear to be of a three dimensional nature.

3. A system for the display of graphical information comprising:

a means to display a graphical image;
at least one means to receive a plurality of video program sources;
a means to select between said received video program sources and to display said sources on said graphical device;
means to reproduce sound;
means to select from a plurality of sound sources and to provide said selected sound sources to said means to reproduce sound;
means to display text;
means to select from a variety of text sources and to provide to said means to display text said selected text sources;
computational means to acquire, from at least one incoming signal, digital information to be processed into a content guide such that said acquired information comprises information as to at least some of the content of the plurality of video program sources, said plurality of said sound sources and said text sources.

4. A system as in Claim 3 wherein:

said means to acquire digital information is coupled to said means to receive video signals and said acquisition is from information imbedded within the vertical blanking interval of the received video signals.

5. A system as in Claim 3 or Claim 4, further comprising:

processor means to produce graphically linked icons, said icons being linked to program material displayed in a grid like manner on said display device in response to the digital signals acquired by said computational means; and
storage means to store said graphically linked objects.

6. A system as in any of Claims 3 to 5 further comprising:

a modem coupled to said processor means for connection to on-line services.

7. A system as in Claim 5 further comprising:

selection means coupled to said processor means for allowing a user to select from and activate displayed graphically linked icons.

8. A system as in Claim 7 further comprising:

hyper-link following means contained within said processor means for causing said processor to execute a series of software commands based upon information stored with respect to a selected and stored displayed graphically linked icon.

9. A system for the display of content for multiple sources comprising:

a central processing unit;
a display circuit coupled to said central processing unit;
a hypertext linking engine coupled to said central processing unit and said display circuit; and
wherein said hypertext linking engine provides a command to said display circuit to display in a grid arrangement listings as to the content of at least two of said multiple sources and icons to provide a link to an external resource.

10. A method of selecting information from a plurality of information sources connected to a computer system, the method comprising

displaying, on a display of said computer system, a grid of cells, each cell corresponding to information from one of said information sources;
displaying, from among a plurality of icons each

representing an executable action, one or more icons in one or more of said cells, each of said icons being uniquely linked to one or more instructions executable on said computer system;

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selecting from among said cells or said icons to provide information to the user dependent upon the cell or icon selected.

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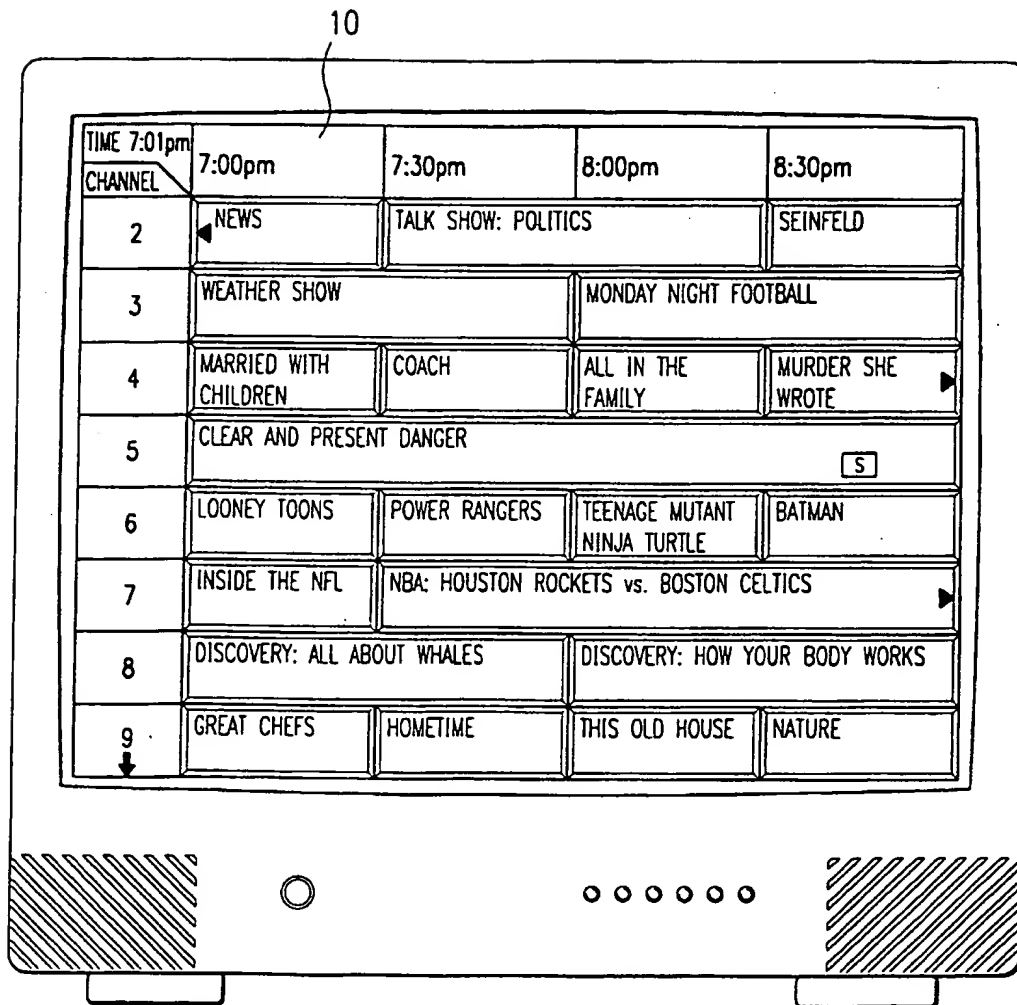
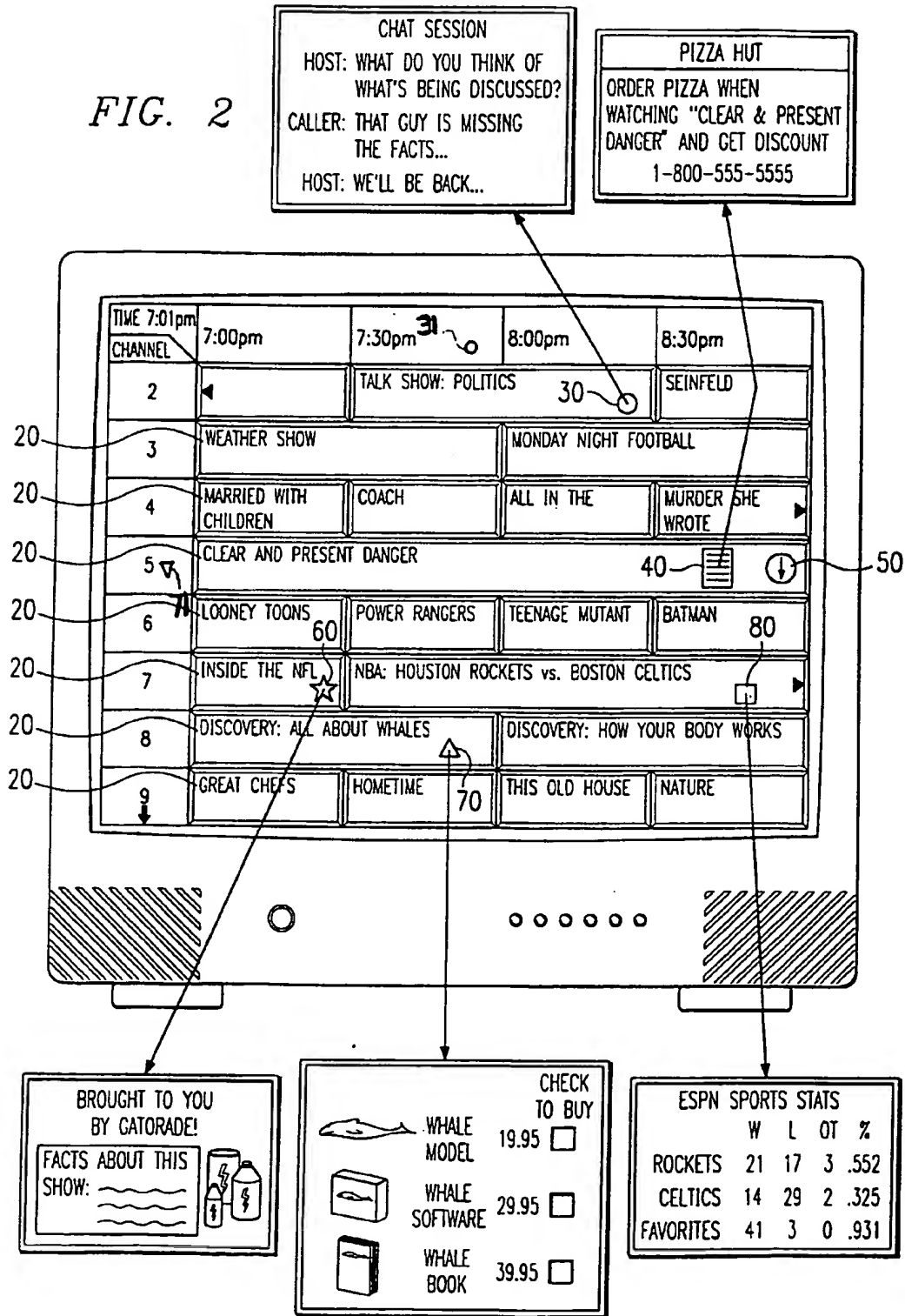


FIG. 1

FIG. 2



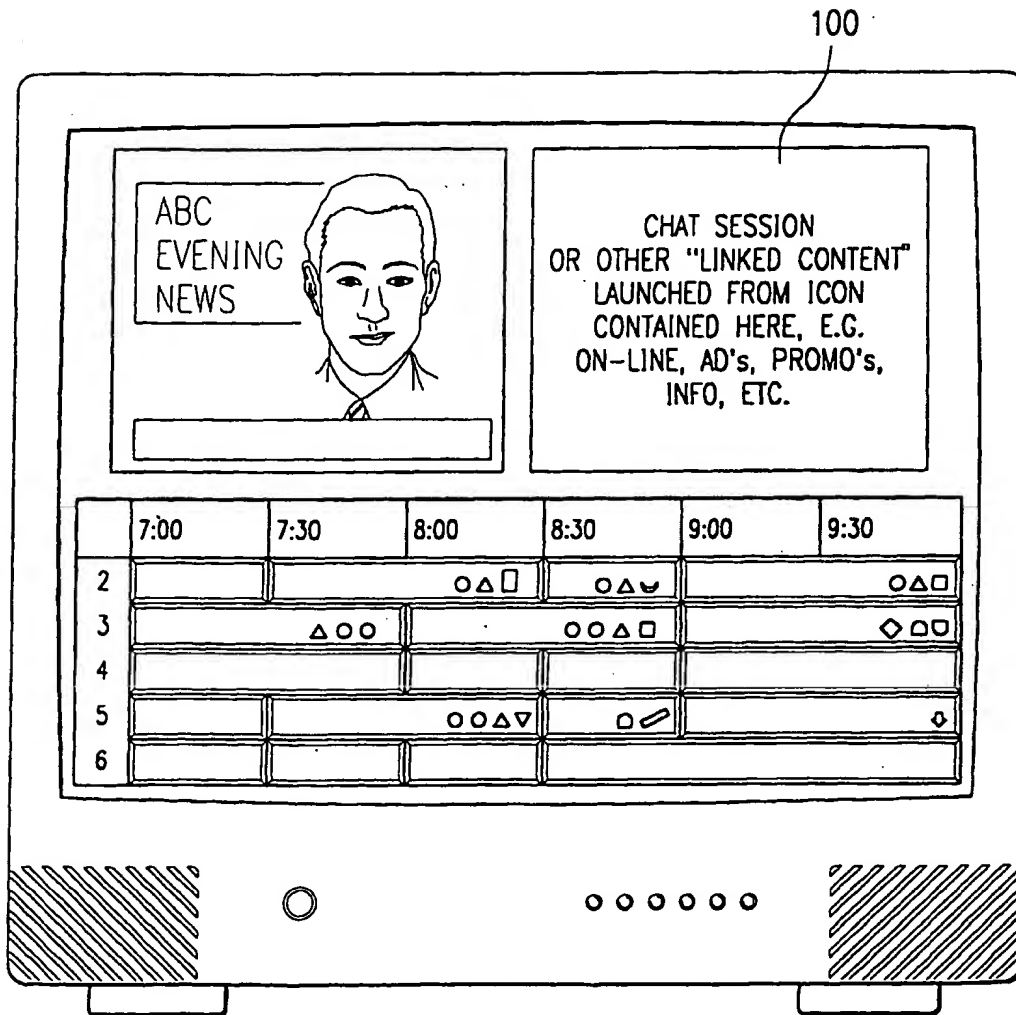


FIG. 3

TIME 9:31pm	9:30pm	10:00pm	10:30pm	11:00pm
TOPIC				
NEWS	CNN 22 △○○	LOCAL NEWS 51	ABC NIGHTLINE 13	BUSINESS NEWS 22
SPORTS	ABC SPORTS SPECIAL 13 ○○△▽		SPORTS AOL AMERICA ON-LINE CHAT SESSION	
	NBC MONDAY NIGHT FOOTBALL 10			ESPN ESPN SPORTS 5
PERSONAL FINANCE	LOUIS RUKEYSER 8 ☆♡		WALL STREET THIS WEEK 13	INVESTING SEMINAR 5
	WORLD BUSINESS NEWS 20		STOCK AND FUND REVIEW FORUM ON-LINE AOL	
KIDS	CARTOONS NICK		ON-LINE GAMING	LOCAL SOFTWARE
	CARTOON CHAT SESSION ON-LINE AOL		90 AOL	
GARDENS	VICTORY GARDEN	YOUR GARDEN	GARDEN GOSSIP AOL	COMPOSTING

FIG. 4

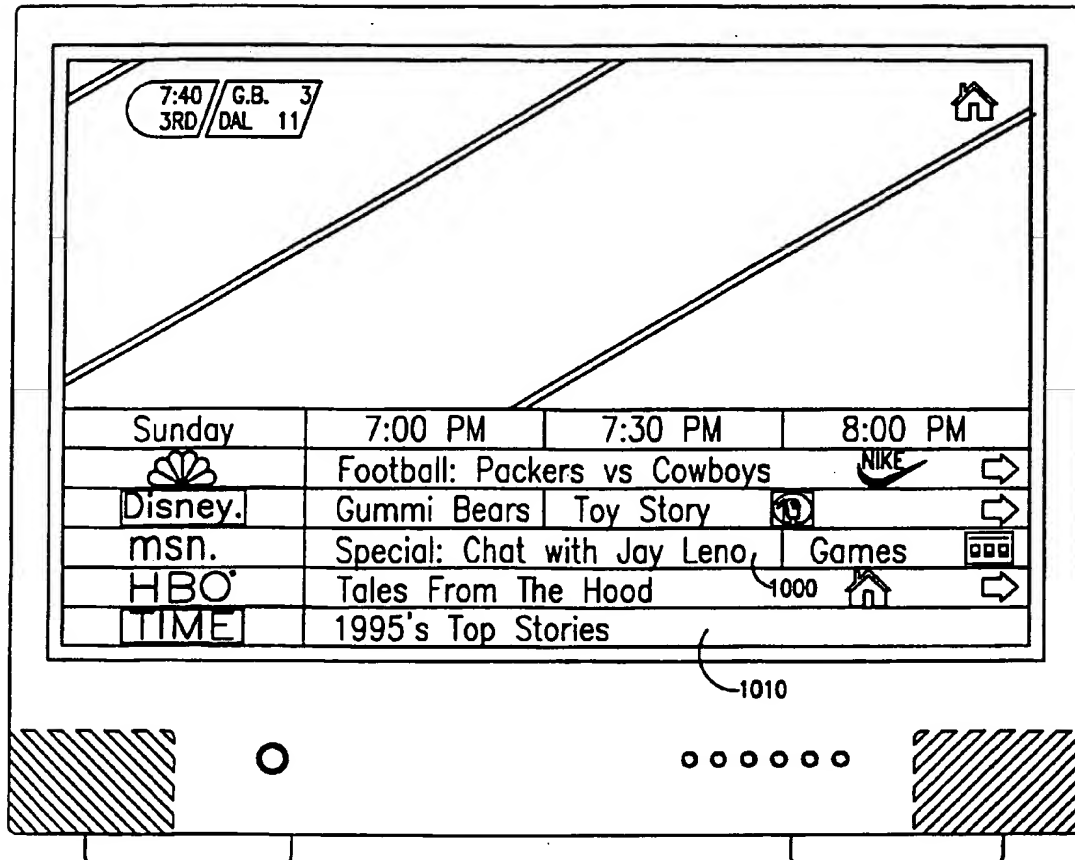


FIG. 5